

# **EXHIBIT A**

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

IN RE TEZOS SECURITIES LITIGATION

Master File No. 17-cv-06779-RS

CLASS ACTION

This document relates to:

**[PROPOSED] AMENDED**  
**STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER**

ALL ACTIONS

Judge: Hon. Richard Seeborg  
 Trial Date: Not yet set

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1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Amended Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

2.2 "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c) and that the Designating Party reasonably and in good faith believes fall within one or more of the following categories: (i) information or tangible things prohibited from disclosure by statute, rule, regulation, convention, code or law; (ii) information or tangible things that reveal trade secrets or other competitively sensitive information; (iii) confidential research and information of a technical, developmental, commercial, or financial nature (including but not limited to customer information); (iv) medical information concerning any individual; or (v) sensitive, non-public personal or customer information concerning individuals or entities, including but not limited to home telephone numbers and addresses.

2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well as their support staff).

1           2.4 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it  
 2 produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL.” or “HIGHLY  
 3 CONFIDENTIAL—ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

4           2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium  
 5 or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony,  
 6 transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to  
 7 discovery in this matter.

8           2.6 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the  
 9 litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant  
 10 in this action, as well as the expert witness’s or consultant’s assistants, support staff, and agents.

11           2.7 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action. House Counsel  
 12 does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

13           2.8 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal  
 14 entity not named as a Party to this action.

15           2.9 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action  
 16 but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on behalf  
 17 of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

18           2.10 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,  
 19 consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

20           2.11 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material  
 21 in this action.

22           2.12 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g.,  
 23 photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing,  
 24 or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

25           2.13 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as  
 26 “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

27           2.14 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a  
 28 Producing Party.

2-142.15 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items: extremely sensitive “Confidential Information or Items,” including but not limited to wallet addresses, credit or banking information, and information regarding non-public governmental or regulatory investigations, disclosure of which to another Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means.

### 3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material. However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

### 4. DURATION

Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

### 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit

any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

(a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" as appropriate to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed "CONFIDENTIAL:" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" as indicated by the Designating Party. After the inspecting Party has

1 identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which  
 2 documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the  
 3 specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
 4 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” legend to each page that contains Protected  
 5 Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing  
 6 Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the  
 7 margins). To the extent that affixing a confidentiality legend to a document is impracticable because  
 8 of the format in which it is produced (for instance, in the case of native Excel files), the Producing  
 9 Party may use another method of designating the document “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
 10 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” that is reasonably calculated to alert a Receiving  
 11 Party as to its confidential nature.

12 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that  
 13 the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other  
 14 proceeding, all protected testimony. Alternatively, counsel for the witness may make a confidentiality  
 15 designation within 14 days of receiving a final transcript of the testimony by identifying those specific  
 16 portions of the testimony as to which protection is sought. Prior to the lapse of that 14-day period, the  
 17 entire transcript will be treated as “CONFIDENTIAL,” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
 18 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” as indicated by the Designating Party, unless otherwise agreed by all  
 19 Parties in writing. After the expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated only as actually  
 20 designated, either on the record or within the 14-day period following receipt of the final transcript.

21 Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition, hearing or  
 22 other proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can ensure that only authorized  
 23 individuals are present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition shall  
 24 not in any way affect its designation as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
 25 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

26 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any  
 27 other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container  
 28 or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL,” or “HIGHLY

1 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” If only a portion or portions of the information  
 2 or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected  
 3 portion(s).

4 (e)(d) The legend “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”  
 5 shall be used for any information or items designated in that manner. In all other respects, the same  
 6 terms and procedures for CONFIDENTIAL information or items shall be used for HIGHLY  
 7 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY information or items, including all those terms and  
 8 procedures set forth in sections 5, 8 and 9 of the Stipulated Protective Order.

9 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to  
 10 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s right  
 11 to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the  
 12 Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with  
 13 the provisions of this Order.

#### 14 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

15 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of  
 16 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s confidentiality  
 17 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens,  
 18 or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a  
 19 confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation  
 20 is disclosed.

21 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process  
 22 by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each  
 23 challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must recite  
 24 that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the  
 25 Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin the  
 26 process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not  
 27 sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must  
 28 explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the



1 Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances,  
 2 and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A  
 3 Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this  
 4 meet and confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the  
 5 meet and confer process in a timely manner.

6 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court  
 7 intervention, the Challenging Party shall file and serve an administrative motion challenging a  
 8 confidentiality designation under Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5,  
 9 if applicable) within 21 days of the initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties agreeing  
 10 that the meet and confer process will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion  
 11 must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the  
 12 meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. All parties shall continue to afford  
 13 the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's  
 14 designation until the court rules on the challenge.

15 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party.  
 16 Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary  
 17 expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions.

## 18 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

19 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or  
 20 produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,  
 21 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the  
 22 categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been  
 23 terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL  
 24 DISPOSITION).

25 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a  
 26 secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

1           7.2    Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by  
 2 the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any  
 3 information or item designated “CONFIDENTIAL” only to:

4           (a)    the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as  
 5 employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the  
 6 information for this litigation;

7           (b)    the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the  
 8 Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation;

9           (c)    Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is  
 10 reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to  
 11 Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

12           (d)    the court and its personnel;

13           (e)    court reporters and their staff, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is  
 14 reasonably necessary for this litigation;

15           (f)    professional jury or trial consultants and mock jurors to whom disclosure is  
 16 reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to  
 17 Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

18           (g)    during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is  
 19 reasonably necessary;

20           (h)    the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian  
 21 or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

22           7.3    Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”  
 23 Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating  
 24 Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “HIGHLY  
 25 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” only to:

26           (a)    the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as  
 27 employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the  
 28 information for this litigation;

(b) the court and its personnel;

(c) court reporters and their staff; and

~~(b)~~(d) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian

or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” that Party must:

(a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

(b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

9. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this

litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

(b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:

(1) promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

(2) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and

(3) make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

#### 10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

11.1 Pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 502(b), (d) and (e), the inadvertent production of information that is privileged or otherwise protected will not operate as a waiver of privilege or work-product protection in this proceeding or in any other federal or state proceeding. When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review.

11.2 To the extent that a Receiving Party believes that a Producing Party has inadvertently produced material that is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the Receiving Party shall promptly notify the Producing Party of that fact, including without limitation the specific documents believed to contain such material.

12. MISCELLANEOUS

12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the court in the future.

12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a

1 Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(d) is  
 2 denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the information in the public record pursuant to  
 3 Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) unless otherwise instructed by the court.

4 13. FINAL DISPOSITION

5 Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each  
 6 Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material.  
 7 As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations,  
 8 summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the  
 9 Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to  
 10 the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60 day  
 11 deadline that it has complied with this Section. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled  
 12 to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts,  
 13 legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product,  
 14 and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such  
 15 archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as  
 16 set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

17 Dated: June 21, 2019

**BAKER MARQUART LLP**

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 20 /s/ Brian Klein  
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Dated: June \_\_, 2019

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[PROPOSED] **AMENDED STIPULATED  
PROTECTIVE ORDER**  
CASE No. 17-cv-06779-RS

14.

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*Frunze, Ryan Fee, and Gijs Matser*

PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: \_\_\_\_\_

United States District Judge ~~Magistrate Judge~~

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## EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name], of \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Amended Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California on [date] in the case of *In Re Tezos Securities Litigation*, Master File No. 17-cv-06779-RS, United States District Court, Northern District of California. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Amended Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Amended Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Amended Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name] of \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address and telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Amended Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

City and State where sworn and signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

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